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means of livelihood. Mr. Hall shows that none of these inheres in farming, but that upon only a small piece of land, a moderate family can live with greater comfort, independence, and enjoy greater conveniences than in the city. It is good reading for the general reader; and in so far as it suggests an opportunity for freedom and independence to sufferers from the overcrowding and pinching competition of the cities, it is a valuable contribution to sociological literature.

INTO THE NIGHT: A STORY OF NEW ORLEANS. By Frances Nimmo Greene. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

New Orleans, always a romantic city, furnishes the setting; and members of the Mafia whose murder of Chief of Police Hennessey, and their execution at the hands of the people, in the early nineties, furnish the suggestion of a plot for the story contained in this book. But the plot is rather crudely worked out; the situations appear strained, and the writer seems not to have imbibed the true spirit of New Orleans, nor to have made the best use of the materials selected for the story. Nor is the reader able at the end of the book to see what application the title has to the story.

THE ETHICS OF PROGRESS. By Charles P. Dole. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

Ethics, as usually written about, are either dry metaphysics or dilute goody-good platitudes of advice. To turn such platitudes into philosophy and philosophy into poetry, is something like a North-Pole feat. But the author has achieved it, or as nearly achieved it as popular culture will at present permit. What his argument lacks in technical closeness and the clinch of inevitable inference, it has gained by lucidity of style, and apt and familiar illustration. An aristocrat in the quality of his thought, he is a democrat in manner, and would rule the minds he writes for, by serving them. He washes the feet of his disciples. You read the successive chapters with a sense of entertainment that forgets the depth of the problems they deal with — such problems, for in-